

REMARKS

Applicants thank the Examiner for his time during the telephone interview conducted on Wednesday, January 14, 2009 at 2PM. During the interview, the applicants and the examiner discussed the two references U.S. Patent No. 6,708,217 to Colson et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,798,084 to Gobel et al. During the interview no agreement was reached and the Examiner requested that the applicants file arguments in a response.

Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 remain for further consideration. No new matter has been added. The rejections shall be taken up in the order presented in the Official Action.

1-2. Claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 currently stand rejected for allegedly being obvious in view of the combined subject matter disclosed in U.S. Patent 6,414,941 to Murakami (hereinafter “Murakami”), U.S. Patent 6,708,217 to Colson et al. (hereinafter “Colson”) and U.S. Patent 6,798,084 to Gobel et al. (hereinafter “Gobel”).

Claim 1

Claim 1 recites a motor vehicle Media Orientated Systems Transport data communication network. The network includes:

“a ring bus;
a plurality of multimedia units connected to the ring bus; and
a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus, where the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data.” (cl. 1).

The Official Action contends that Murakami teaches a ring bus and a plurality of multimedia units connected to the ring bus. (Official Action, pg 2). Thereafter, the Action acknowledges that

“Murakami fails to specifically disclose a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus.” (Official Action, pg 2). The Action next contends that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Murakami with Colson, where Colson teaches the feature of *“a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus, where the wireless transceiver receives outgoing data from the ring bus and transforms the outgoing data to a wireless data format and transmits the transformed data, and receives incoming data and transforms the incoming data and provides transformed incoming data indicative thereof to the ring bus....”* (cl. 1, emphasis added)(Official Action, pg 3). The Action further contends that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Murakami and Colson with Gobel, where Gobel teaches the feature of *“where the incoming data is formatted as Bluetooth data.”* (cl. 1)(Official Action, pg 3). Applicants respectfully disagree with this rejection and the aforementioned characterization of the combination of Murakami, Colson and Gobel.

GOBEL IS NOT PROPER PRIOR ART UNDER SECTION 103

The PCT publication date of January 4, 2000 recited in U.S. Patent No. 6,798,084 to Gobel et al. is a misprint. Gobel was initially filed as a PCT on May 13, 2000. Therefore, it would have been impossible for the PCT publication of Gobel to be published on January 4, 2000, several months **before** the PCT application was filed on May 13, 2000. The cover sheet of the U.S. Patent to Gobel has been reproduced below for the Examiner’s convenience.



US006798084B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Gobel et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,798,084 B1**
 (45) **Date of Patent: Sep. 28, 2004**

(54) **NETWORKED VEHICLE
 COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM WITH FRONT
 END UNIT A TERMINAL WHICH CAN BE
 OPERATED BY A USER AND A
 CORRESPONDING APPLICATION**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(h) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/018,893**

(22) PCT Filed: **May 13, 2000**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/EP00/04336**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2), (4) Date: **May 6, 2002**

(87) PCT Pub. No.: **WO01/01261**

PCT Pub. Date: **Jan. 4, 2000**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 26, 1999 (DE) 199 29 331

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **G06F 13/16**

(52) U.S. Cl. **307/10.1; 710/305; 340/5.51**

(58) Field of Search **307/9.1, 10.1-10.8; 710/305, 100; 340/5.5, 5.51; 701/29, 36**

(56) **References Cited**

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Brack, et al. "Modeling Advanced Transport Telematics Architecture using Formal Definition Techniques" IEEE, 1995.

Chung, et al. "Side by Side, Step by Step, and Layer by Layer" DCOM and COBRA, Jan. 1998.

Nuemann, et al. "Ein aufkommender Standard für verteilte System im Kfu" Kommunikation, Apr. 1998.

* cited by examiner

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Networked vehicle communications system with front end unit, terminal which can be operated by a user and associated application. A vehicle communications system having a databus and at least one front-end unit which is connected thereto and has a user-interface framework unit, having at least one terminal which can be operated by the user and is connected to the databus, and having at least one functionality which is implemented in the system and can be executed with the participation of the front end unit and of the terminal. The implemented functionality is divided into a part which communicates with the user-interface framework unit and has user-interface ends and into a functional component part which communicates with the user-interface end part on the one hand and with an application framework unit on the other. The user-interface end part is located in one front end unit, while the functional component part is also located there or in another front end unit or in a multi-purpose platform unit which is also connected to the databus.

3 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets

Furthermore, the PCT publication WO 02/01261 explicitly recites that it was published on January 4, 2001, which is reproduced below for the Examiner's convenience.

(12) NACH DEM VERTRAG ÜBER DIE INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES
PATENTWESENS (PCT) VERÖFFENTLICHTE INTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG

(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum
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WO 01/01261 A2

(51) Internationale Patentklassifikation ⁷ :	G06F 13/00	225, D-70567 Stuttgart (DE). ROBERT BOSCH GMBH [DE/DE]; Wernerstrasse 1, D-70469 Stuttgart (DE).
(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen:	PCT/EP00/04336	
(22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:	13. Mai 2000 (13.05.2000)	(72) Erfinder; und
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(30) Angaben zur Priorität:	199 29 331.7 26. Juni 1999 (26.06.1999) DE	
(71) Anmelder (für alle Bestimmungsstaaten mit Ausnahme von US):	DAIMLERCHRYSLER AG [DE/DE]; Epplestrasse	

[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: NETWORKED VEHICLE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM COMPRISING A FRONT-END UNIT, A TERMINAL THAT CAN BE OPERATED BY A USER, AND A CORRESPONDING APPLICATION

(54) Bezeichnung: VERNETZTES FAHRZEUGKOMMUNIKATIONSSYSTEM MIT FRONTEND-EINHEIT, BENUTZERBEDIENBAREM ENDGERÄT UND ZUGEHÖRIGER APPLIKATION

The present application has a priority date of December 4, 2000, which is before the PCT publication date of Gobel. Thus, Gobel is not 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a) or 102(b) prior art since Gobel was published after the priority date the present application. Further, according to MPEP 1857.01, an international application may be used as prior art dating back to its filing date under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) where it was 1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, 2) designated the United States, and 3) was published under PCT Article 21(2) in the English language. Thus, Gobel is not proper prior art under section 102(e) because it was published in German and it was filed on

May 13, 2000, which is before the November 29, 2000 PCT filing date. As a result, it is respectfully submitted that Gobel is not proper prior art under 35 U.S.C. §103.

A SKILLED PERSON WOULD NOT COMBINE MURAKAMI, COLSON AND THE SUBJECT MATTER TAUGHT IN GOBEL

Murakami teaches that “[t]he present invention relates to a ring network supervisory system supervising the communication status of a ring network in which a plurality of nodes are interconnected in a ring so that data may be exchanged with each other via a ring-form transmission line.... Conventionally, a ring network in which a plurality of nodes are interconnected in a ring so that data may be exchanged with each other via a ring-form transmission line is known.” (col. 1, lines 5-18, emphasis added). That is, Murakami teaches, as illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 4, the use of the ring network such that data is be communicated between each of the devices connected in the network through the interconnected nodes.

In contrast, Colson teaches that “[i]n the vehicle environment, for example, multiple devices may be available with each capable of processing a different combination of text, image, and sound; however, these disparate devices are unlikely to be integrated into a single unit. Instead, the devices are likely to be physically separate special-purpose devices. Consequently, a Web browser cannot simply route the received content type(s) because those renders are not coupled together.... Accordingly, what is needed is a technique with which these devices can cooperate to render a multi-modal Web document.” (col. 3, lines 21-30 and lines 47-49). Thus, Colson teaches a method to render a multi-modal Web document where the devices that render the multi-modal document are physically separate devices. That is, in contrast to Murakami, the devices are not configured in an interconnect ring network configuration. Specifically, Colson teaches:

“... Referring to FIG. 2, a Wdemux 220 is shown situated between the plurality of Web clients 201 (a facsimile machine), 202 (a vehicle dashboard display device), 203 (an audio processor), 204 (a handheld mobile computer) and the network 230 (which in this example is a wireless network)....

The manner in which the present invention receives and demultiplexes (and then distributes) multi-modal document content will be now described with reference to an example. An outgoing HTTP request message is shown in FIG. 2 as being generated by the handheld mobile computer 204 and transmitted 260a to the Wdemux 220. The Wdemux 220 then forwards 260b this message to the network 230, which then forwards 260c the same message to a Web server 240.... Web server 240 retrieves the requested document, which for purposes of this example is assumed to be a multi-modal document, and returns 270a the document through the network 230 back 270b to the Wdemux 220. Wdemux 220, upon determining that the returned document is multi-modal, then consults a content registry (see element 300 of FIG. 3).... After locating entry 310 in content registry 300, where this entry specifies 312 the registered content handler (referred to equivalently herein as a "content renderer") for "text/ascii" documents 311, the Wdemux 220 then routes 270c this ASCII text to the fax machine 201 where it will be printed using the fax machine's existing circuitry.... Entry 320 specifies that the handler 322 for content type "text/html" 321 is the handheld computing device 204, and thus the Wdemux 220 routes 270f the HTML text to this device for rendering using the device 204's HTML processor. Entry 330 indicates, at element 332, that "image/gif" 331 files are to be rendered by the dashboard display device 202. The Wdemux 220 will therefore route 270d the image to device 202, where it will be displayed to the user using device 202's existing image rendering functions. Finally, entry 340 of registry 300 indicates (see element 342) that "audio/wav" 341 content is to be rendered by the audio processor 203, and the Wdemux 220 will therefore route 270e the sound file to processor 203 where it will be played for the user.” (col. 7, line 18 to col. 8, line 14, emphasis added).

Thus, according to a fair and proper reading of Colson, when a multi-modal document is returned to the Wdemux 220, the Wdemux 220 individually routes the text/ascii 311 portion to the facsimile 201, the text/html 321 portion to the handheld device 204, the image/gif 331 portion to the dashboard device 202 and the audio/wav 341 portion to the audio processor 203. That is, because each device 201- 204 is separately connected to the Wdemux 220, as illustrated in FIG. 2 and described above, the Wdemux 220 routes device specific content separately to each device

needed to reproduce the multi-modal document. Therefore, if each device 201-204 was connected part of a ring network as taught in Murakami, each device could receive device specific content from the server 240, negating the need for the method taught in Colson. (See Colson, col. 3, lines 21-49).

Furthermore, Colson fails to teach or suggest the feature of “*a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus....*” (cl. 1). As discussed above, Colson teaches a separate connection between each device 201-204 and the Wdemux 220. (See col. 3, lines 21-49 and col. 7, line 18 to col. 8, line 14). As illustrated in FIG. 2, lines 260a-c and 270a-f depict the communication (comm..) paths between the various elements of the system taught in Colson. As described above, a request is issued from the handheld computer 204 to the Wdemux 220 through the comm. path 260a. Upon receiving the multi-modal document from the web server 240, the Wdemux communicates device specific portions of the document separately to each device 201-204 through its respective comm. paths 270c-f. Thus, Colson does not teach or suggest the feature of “*a wireless transceiver connected to the ring bus....*” (cl. 1). Additionally, Colson teaches away from using a ring network since Colson seeks to solve the distribution problem associated with multi-modal documents in a networks where the devices are physically separate / separately connected. (See col. 3, lines 21-49). That is, the invention taught in Colson would not be needed if Colson included a ring network because the Web server 240 could communicate device specific portions of the document directly to each device 201-204.

It is respectfully submitted, for all of the foregoing reasons, that this rejection is improper and claim 1 is in form for allowance.

Claims 5-7

It is respectfully submitted that this rejection is now moot since the claim from which claims 5-7 depend is patentable for at least the reasons set forth above.

Claims 8 and 20

It is respectfully submitted that claims 8 and 20 are patentable for at least the reason that a person of ordinary skill in the art would not combine Murakami and Gobel with Colson as set forth above with respect to claim 1.

Claim 12, 16 and 21

It is respectfully submitted that claims 12, 16 and 21 are patentable for similar reasons as set forth above with respect to claim 1.

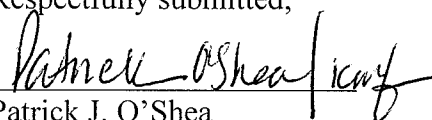
Claims 17-19

It is respectfully submitted that this rejection is now moot since the claim from which claims 17-19 depend is patentable for at least the reasons set forth above.

Reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 5-8, 12 and 16-21 is respectfully requested.

If a telephone interview could assist in the prosecution of this application, please call the undersigned attorney.

Respectfully submitted,



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